In one case, however, in the house of
/115 cont./ Ezequiel Calliumbo, there were three married sons, besides three
596 unmarried ones, all of whom cultivate the fields together.
Ezequiel, who is about 60 years old, had ten children, of whom
six sons are still living. The oldest son has three children, two
of whom have died, the second eldest has four children, two of
whom have died, and both the children of the third eldest are
dead.

342 The normal houses (yat) are rectangular houses with a hip
roof and, depending on their size, are divided into "large houses"
(hatwála) and "small houses" (yatléčkwe) (Ills. 158 and 159 /see
pp. 270 and 271 /). In accordance with its use the dwelling
house specifically is called ōpyat (ōp = to live). The dimensions
of the small houses vary between five to ten meters in length and
● [345] three to five meters in width. The largest houses are up to 15
meters long and seven meters wide. These are primarily the
342 festival houses. As dwellings they differ from the small ones,
409 which represent by far the greatest proportion of all houses, not
249 only by their /116/ size, but above all by the fact that they have
352 the sugar mill (lapíče) /"Trapiche" (Sp.) in the glossary, p. 250 /,
which is a feature of every house, in their interior. As a rule
it stands in front of the house or a little to one side of it, normally
covered with quantities of expressed sugar-cane stalks hung over it
343 to dry. Besides the sugar mill, a small menstruation hut (dūyat)
342 is required for any house to be complete; it may be absent only if
the family erects a small field-hut (ēyatwá) in the middle of the
field for a harvest period. In this case the women of the family
living there go into the dūyat of another house. In no case may
they remain in the dwelling during this period. The field hut and
[341] the small menstruation-hut are rectangular gable-roof houses in
construction and, with the exception of the gable roof, of the
same construction as the normal hip-roofed houses.

342 Every house has an annex (škídnyeyát) or at least a com-
273 partment for storing the chicha trough (kánoe). This trough is the
251 most important accessory of a Paez house, next to the sugar mill
(Ill. 165 /see p. 273 /).

7:Hernández de Alba E-5,4 (no date) 1948 SC15 Paez SC15

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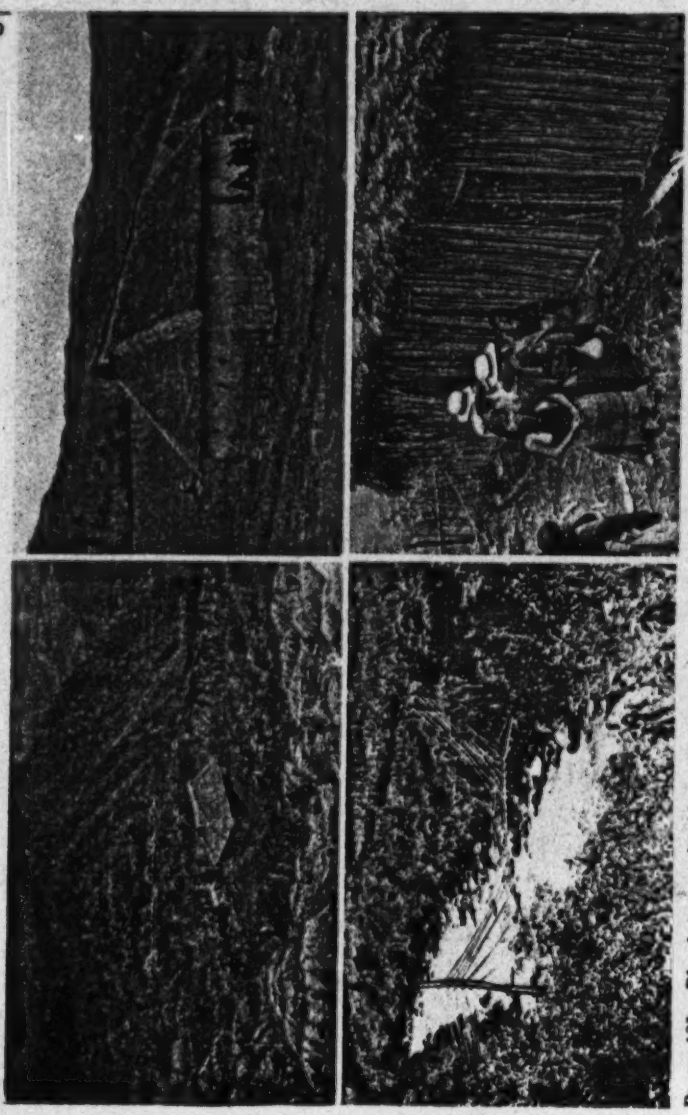

PLATE 185.—Páez houses and bridge. *Top (left)*: Family dwelling with menstrual hut at left. San Andrés. *Bottom (right)*: Páez Indians and house, Calderas, Tierradentro. *Top (right)*: Large communal fiesta house, Calderas, Tierradentro. *Bottom (left)*: Suspension bridge, Tierradentro. (Courtesy Gregorio Hernández de Alba.)

[P. 942-A]